

CONFERENCE'S AIMS ARE REVEALED BY HEARING OF BRITON

STEED SEES PARLEY END IN BIG SUCCESS

London Editor Decries Vapors and Carping in Many Quarters.

DIFFICULTIES FADING

Japanese Protest on Naval Ration Likely to Be Dropped, Is Belief.

TEAM WORK IS GREAT AID

Settlement of Question of Anglo-Japanese Alliance Is Said to Be Near.

By WICKHAM STEED.

Editor of the London Times.

(Copyright, 1921, by United News.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—It now seems likely that the next plenary sitting of the conference will be held toward the end of this week or the beginning of next. It is probable also that when it is held it will not be less momentous than was the first sitting.

The course of international gatherings is notoriously difficult to foretell. Even those who are most favorably placed are liable to overlook contingencies that may retard progress or upset any theory of probabilities. But, unless my judgment is entirely at fault, the conference will be well over its main difficulties before many days are past and the prospects of evil will be discounted.

It is too early even to indicate in any detail the character of the agreements which the chairman soon may be in a position to announce. One warning may, however, be given.

Vice-Admiral Kanji Kato, the chief Japanese naval expert, has issued a statement to the effect that Japan must adhere to her demand for 70 per cent. of American or British capital ship strength, since that is the minimum required for her security. As I reported yesterday, this issue has been taken out of the hands of the naval experts and entrusted to statesmen. I do not know whether the statesmen have already reached a satisfactory agreement, but I should be surprised were such agreement to be indefinitely delayed.

Progress, Also Confidence.

Upon other aspects of the naval question substantial progress seems to have been made. There is an undercurrent of confidence in this respect among the principal delegates that cannot be entirely justified. Confidence appears to be felt in other respects also.

It is too early to indicate the nature of the exchanges of view that have undoubtedly taken place at Washington in regard to the question of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but it would cause no astonishment in well informed quarters should it ultimately transpire that the question has been cleared and settled in an eminently reasonable way.

I said recently that the American team harnessed to the conference is particularly strong and lusty, and that it is willing and able to pull together and to pull the conference through any place. Under the direction of President Harding the work of Messrs. Hughes, Root, Lodge and Underwood has been admirable. A similar meet of recognition is due to the British delegation.

When it is considered that Mr. Balfour, Sir Auckland Geddes, Lord Lee, Sir Robert Borden, Senator Pearson and Sir John Sainsbury and Mr. Sastri had never before worked as a team, and that some of them were not even personally acquainted when the conference began, the progress in which they have taken a common standpoint and have concentrated their efforts upon the attainment of the main purposes of the conference is highly creditable. They meet daily at the British Embassy and behave as a band of brothers.

If, in the nature of things, it is not the business of the British delegates to hand the conference along, it is and has been the business of the Americans to hand the conference along. It is and has been the credit for whatever may be accomplished by the British delegation in seconding the exalted initiative of the American Administration belongs to the delegation as a whole.

Nor should a word of praise be withheld from the French delegates. When allowance has been made for the difficulties of Frenchmen in comprehending American conditions and modes of thought, it is undeniable that, as soon as the French delegation found their bearings and realized the misleading effect of sundry erroneous notions which they had imbibed, they entered into the spirit of the conference and became truly helpful.

Despite quips and gibes, to which no real importance ought ever to have been attached, Mr. Briand, as I have good reason to know, ardently desires the closest understanding and the fullest cooperation with England. Since his departure, the leading French delegates, MM. Viviani and Sarraut, have negotiated no opportunity of showing their cordiality toward their British colleagues, by whom, it need hardly be said, their good will is warmly reciprocated.

It is not enough to indicate the atmosphere within the conference, as distinguished from the doubts, the speculations and the vapors without, some untoward incident may still cause momentary embarrassment, but, in any event, things seem now to be moving so strongly and swiftly toward the realization of the main desires of those who wish the conference well, that it is difficult to imagine how its outcome can be anything but a solid and enduring success.

LOOKING INTO on the conference

Western Attempt to Protect China the Mysterious Hampered by Difficulty of Understanding Minds Living Still in Time of Marco Polo.

By EDWIN C. RILL.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.

China, the mysterious, incredibly ancient, the touchstone of the conference. The wise men of Washington, striving to solve the riddle of the East, are aware that the extremely modernized Chinese in morning coats and silk hats, here to speak for their country, are not, after all, the people for whom the West would plan. At an immense distance behind the Occidental polemicists are millions upon millions living and thinking as they lived and thought in the time of Marco Polo.

They know, as they approach the problem of China, that they are dealing with a race of mankind contradictory and antithetical in character, disposition and habit of thought from any of the peoples of Europe or the New World. There is scarcely an institution or a characteristic of the Chinese that is not the reverse of the corresponding institution or characteristic of the Aryan peoples. The effort to protect the China of today is hampered by the difficulty of understanding the Chinese, unchanged in five thousand years.

"The sons of Han, the yellow men whom I shall never know," Herbert S. Gorman wrote, with fascinating imagery, for this newspaper some years ago, contributing these verses of poetic truth: Behind their stolid masks they hide a thousand buried years; The rivets of belief and habit beneath their unshorn tresses; What mystery is in their hearts, what vision is secret as the silent moon that mounts the lonely skies.

Connected with the Chinese advisory staff is a wise old counselor, of the past, the modernized have lost sympathy with the aged old customs of his people yet familiar enough with the ways of the West to realize the almost hopeless barriers of indelibly inherited habits of thought and conduct. He will talk to you in English or in French, this sage, as he puffs a cigarette made in North Carolina and regards the dangerlike finger nail of his left hand, his sole visible tribute to ancient custom. It is his belief that the complete reversal in the Chinese of everything that Western

peoples are used to is probably the strongest circumstance in the history of mankind.

"Yet it is very remarkable," he says as he loosens the tobacco in his cigarette, "that children born in China of European or American parents and spending their early life in China swiftly and sympathetically absorb not only the Chinese language, very difficult for an adult to learn with any facility at all, but trend definitely toward Chinese habits of thought and passive action. Explain that if you can."

Among Western peoples it is an act of politeness and a gesture of respect to uncover the head for a woman or in deference to age. Among the Chinese it is bad manners, insulting, to take the hat off. Why this is constitutes a puzzle as unfathomable as the mystery of why roses in China, according to my friend the philosopher, have no fragrance. It is as if the Chinese lived in another dimension and were governed by mysterious laws that set them wholly apart from other races of the earth.

"Yet we were not always so," the amiable philosopher says. "Up to about six hundred years before the birth of Christ China was the most progressive nation in the world. We were familiar with methods and machines that were not discovered in the West until centuries later. If China had come on from that point, had kept her eyes to the future, no nation in the world, not England, France or the United States, would surpass her. But she stopped—dead. Something happened which killed progress and turned her face to the past. That was the complete acceptance of the doctrines of Confucius. He taught that the virtue and glory of the past, 'the golden age,' was the only path to progress. All China crystallized into the people we know to-day."

He essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

His essays no prediction as to what may be made of China in a decade, in a century or even in a thousand years, but he suggests patiently that nothing can ever be done until the peoples of the West, whatever their good wishes, attain true understanding of the Chinese character. "I very much doubt," he says, "that China can ever be 'civilized' in the Western sense."

INTERNAL REFORM OF CHINA IS URGENT

It Is One of Best Means of Shaking Off Foreign Yoke, Says Kawakami.

MANY DISORDERS CITED

Her Salvation Must Come From Within, Asserts Japanese Correspondent.

By K. K. KAWAKAMI.

Special Correspondent of the Jiji Shimpo, Tokio.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.

By the application of the Root formula the committee on Far Eastern and Pacific problems is making rapid progress in the disposition of various specific questions concerning China. It has come to an agreement upon the question of the foreign post offices in China. It will probably proceed to organize an international commission of commissions to institute a thoroughgoing investigation into the tariff and extrajurisdictional question in China, because many countries in such complicated matters are involved.

As for foreign troops and police forces, they will be withdrawn, probably with the condition that China must guarantee the security of the lives and property of foreigners. A similar condition is attached to the agreement of the committee to abolish foreign post offices.

That agreement obliges China "to maintain an efficient postal service," to make no changes in the present postal administrations so far as the status of foreign consular officials is concerned.

The adjustment of Chinese questions such as are now being discussed at the conference hinges, in the last analysis, upon one central question, namely, administrative efficiency and honesty.

Extraterritorial Problem.

Take, for instance, the question of extraterritoriality. Foreign nations would not be reluctant to forego extraterritorial rights, if they feel fairly sure that the Chinese administration is capable of protecting their subjects and their property. The best way to win the confidence of foreign nations by rehabilitation of the Chinese administration is to make clear in the Japanese memorandum submitted to the Far Eastern committee on November 26.

No nation can be more sympathetic toward China than Japan on the question of extraterritorial rights. Up to 1903 Japan herself suffered from the stigma of inferiority. For twenty years Japan's domestic and foreign policy had centered upon endeavor to remove that stigma.

An impartial observer cannot fail to notice a radical difference between the Japanese method and the Chinese tactics in dealing with extraterritoriality. Japan did not go abroad to air her grievances and demand its abrogation of extraterritorial rights. Instead she stayed home and devoted all her energies to the administrative and judicial reformation necessary to attain the desired end.

Had the Chinese followed the Japanese method she would have accomplished the same purpose long ago. Japan knew the futility of attempting to shake off the foreign yoke by force of arms. The Chinese, on the other hand, have been fully realized by the other delegations, but the time will come when the world will heartily appreciate and endorse that Japanese statement.

China's Internal Troubles.

China's salvation must come from within and not from without. It lies in the removal of obstacles she has placed in her own way, rather than in lifting burdens imposed upon her by foreign nations. No more convincing fact in support of this statement can be found than the following list of internal troubles which have taken place in China in the last year. This list has been prepared after a careful study of Chinese newspapers:

1. Fighting between Yunnan and Szechuan troops at Chungking. An English merchant was killed in the riot and a British gunboat fired at the city—October 14, 1920.

2. The troops at Hsien, Chihli province, extorted \$4,000 from native merchants and looted fifty of the largest stores—October 21, 1920.

3. Troops at Kaoyang, Chihli province, demanded \$100,000 of merchants and looted thirty neighboring villages and killed more than 100 people—November 12 to 13, 1920.

4. In Hsien-chung, Honan province, a mob consisting largely of soldiers, looted 1,200 business houses, including the Bank of China and post office; more than forty people were killed—November 10, 1920.

5. At Kwei-fang, Kweichow province, troops mutilated and plundered and killed almost a hundred people, including a bank president and a local magistrate—November 10, 1920.

6. At Ping-Kiang, Hunan province, the troops shot the commander and plundered the city—November 14, 1920.

7. The troops at Hsien-chung, Chihli province, extorted a large sum from local Governors—November 18, 1920.

8. At Chung-Hsiang, soldiers looted the principal stores—November 22 and 23, 1920.

9. At Hsien-chung, Hunan province, troops looted and plundered—November 24, 1920.

10. In Lin-Hsiang, Hunan province, troops looted and plundered—November 25, 1920.

11. At Yangshing and Panchikow, Hunan province, troops plundered the custom houses and extorted a large sum from the local magistrates and merchants—November 25, 1920.

12. At Hsien-chung, Chihli province, a mob of soldiers and coolies resorted to incendiarism and looted stores, including fourteen Japanese business houses, stores of a Japanese steamship company was burned—November 25, 1920.

13. At Taipei, Hunan province, the troops mutilated and plundered—November 30, 1920.

14. Troops at China-Chun, Hunan province, extorted \$9,000 from merchants—December 10, 1920.

INDIANA LAD'S CORN WINS Board of Trade Prize

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Frank Lux, fifteen-year-old Shelbyville (Ind.) boy, won the sweepstakes in the junior corn contest tonight at the International Grain and Hay show. The judges declared his ten ear sample the best ever exhibited here. In a previous Junior State contest in Indiana the boy raised 101.6 bushels of corn on a single acre.

District winners in the contest, for which a special premium list was offered by the Chicago Board of Trade in addition to the \$10,000 in prizes, included Eugene Troper of Lafayette, Ind.

WOOD AND FORBES DENY FILIPINO PLEA

Say in Joint Report People Are Not Yet Ready for Independence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Philippine Islands should remain in their "present general status" until the people there "have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the power already in their hands," Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood and Mr. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General, say in their report to President Harding, based on their six months' study of conditions in the islands.

"We are convinced," they say, "that it would be a betrayal of the Philippine people and a discredit to the United States if we were to withdraw from the islands and terminate our relationship there without giving the Philippine the best chance possible to have an orderly and permanently stable government."

Some of the "general conclusions" follow:

"We find the people happy, peaceful and in the main prosperous and keenly appreciative of the benefits of American rule."

"We find everywhere among the Christian Filipinos the desire for independence, generally under the protection of the United States. The non-Christian and Americans are for continuance of American control."

"We find that the Government is not reasonably freed from those underlying causes which result in the destruction of government."

"We find that the public services are relatively inefficient, due to lack of inspection and control which constitute a menace to the stability of the Government."

"We find that the civil service laws have in the main been honestly administered, but there is a marked deterioration due to the injection of politics."

"We find there is a disquieting lack of confidence in the administration of justice, so as to extend to the Government."

Among the recommendations made in the report are these:

"We recommend that the Governor-General have authority commensurate with the responsibilities of his position. In case of failure to secure the necessary corrective action by the Philippine Legislature we recommend that Congress declare null and void legislation which has been enacted diminishing the powers of the Governor-General."

"We recommend that in case of a deadlock between the Governor-General and the Philippine Legislature, the President of the United States be authorized to make the final decision."

HUGHES RECEIVES PLEA OF WOMEN OF WORLD

Resolutions of Geneva Meeting Presented.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau.

Washington, Nov. 29.

The resolution adopted recently at Geneva by the organized working women of forty-eight nations urging the international conference on Limitation of Armaments to take steps toward "immediate disarmament of the nations" and to "abolish those conditions which make for hatred and fear," was presented today to Secretary of State Hughes, as chairman of the American delegation, by Miss Kate Manion of London, who was delegated by the International Federation of Working Women to bring their message to Washington.

Assuring Secretary Hughes of the deep gratification of women everywhere for the advanced position taken by the American delegation, Miss Manion in a speech urged him as chairman of the conference to communicate to the official delegates from all the other nations the earnest demand of the millions of working women for conclusions which shall assure the world in future of permanent peace.

The Secretary thanked Miss Manion for the eloquent address which she made on behalf of the working women and stated his appreciation of the value of the sentiments which she had expressed and which had been set forth in the resolution.

ing took place between two rival Generals, followed by the usual looting—January 26 and February 6, 1921.

18. Troops at Panchikow, Chihli province, looted 2,500 business houses—February 12, 1921.

19. At Shen-Hsiang a similar incident took place—February 23, 1921.

20. At Shashi, Hupeh province, the troops looted and plundered—February 23, 1921.

21. At Changshing, Hunan province, two rival Generals, each with 300 soldiers, had a fight—April 14-15, 1921.

MUTSU TO BE JUNK OR TO BE MATCHED

If Japan Keeps Her Then America and Britain Will Build Equivalent.

BURDEN RESTS ON TOKIO

London 'Morning Post' Correspondent Reviews the Conference Situation.

By A. MAURICE LOW.

Correspondent of the London Morning Post.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.

The American Government has announced that the naval ratio 5:5:3 is the irreducible minimum and the Japanese delegation having elaborately explained that only a ratio of 10:10:7—that is seven capital ships to Great Britain's and America's ten, instead of three to five—is the very least that Japan can accept, pessimists are happy.

The conference, they think, is on the brink of destruction. Those persons who would like to see the conference wrecked, and they are many, are to-day better satisfied than they have been in any time since it opened; they are more deeply sunk in their pessimism and consequently enjoying themselves even more thoroughly than when they reported the British and French delegates refusing to speak to one another and the French and Italian delegates exchanging biliousness across the council tables.

Esauquand at Berlin ordered his special train and Wilson at Paris commanded steam up on the George Washington. Baron Kato's visit has not yet been told to get the trouble rank, but that will be the next headline. As a matter of fact up to this hour there is not the slightest cause for uneasiness. What will happen during the day or tomorrow it even is well to predict, but it can be said with full knowledge derived from authoritative sources, giving the news as it develops and not view or speculative theories, nothing has happened to alter the conservative optimism of my previous despatches.

What already has been done and the outlook for the future have been summed up for me by a man whose knowledge and judgment are exceeded by no one here. He said:

"When three men of honor pledge themselves to an enterprise because it is for their common good, even though they may be influenced by different motives, there ought to be a marked deterioration due to the injection of politics."

"We find there is a disquieting lack of confidence in the administration of justice, so as to extend to the Government."

Among the recommendations made in the report are these:

"We recommend that the Governor-General have authority commensurate with the responsibilities of his position. In case of failure to secure the necessary corrective action by the Philippine Legislature we recommend that Congress declare null and void legislation which has been enacted diminishing the powers of the Governor-General."

"We recommend that in case of a deadlock between the Governor-General and the Philippine Legislature, the President of the United States be authorized to make the final decision."

Speaking of Safety—Read This

Within 30 days after we make a First Mortgage loan on an income-earning building such as the one illustrated, the borrower starts to pay it back! Literally, we both collect together!

For the terms of our First Mortgage loans call for advance monthly payments on account of both interest and principal.

So that a 6% Prudence-Bond actually grows stronger every 30 days, because as the mortgage is reduced the protection is increased by the fact that the entire building remains as our security till every cent of the mortgage is paid.

That is only one example of Prudence Safety. Our booklet explains many others. Send for it today.

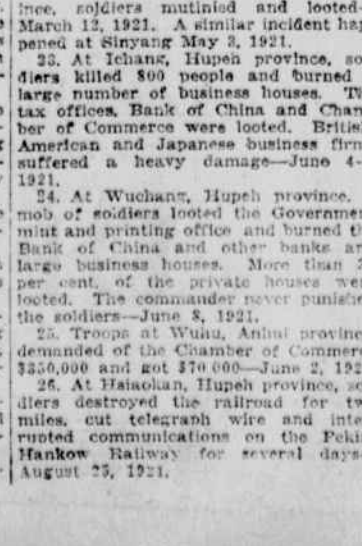
Send for Booklet J-20

The Prudence Company, Inc.

(Real Estate Investment Corporation)
31 Nassau St., New York Capital and Surplus \$1,100,000 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn

Denominations \$100, \$500, \$1000 Secured by Land and Buildings, not by leaseholds which are leaseholds. We pay the 4% Normal Federal Income Tax

Guaranty Trust Company of New York Trustee of This Issue Organized under the Banking Laws of the State of New York



URGES AGREEMENT IN WASHINGTON PARLEY

International Chamber in Paris Favors Cut in Arms.

International Chamber in Paris Favors Cut in Arms.

Paris, Nov. 29 (Associated Press).—The executive committee of the International Chamber of Commerce unanimously adopted a resolution declaring: "No proposal for a settlement of the general economic position of the world can be effective unless in the first place international disarmament is carried out."

The resolution adds that disarmament should be the subject of such safeguards as may be deemed necessary. It concludes by asking the members to urge upon their respective governments "the imperative necessity of coming to an agreement of disarmament at the Washington conference."

In connection with the safeguards referred to in the resolution, representatives of the Belgian and French Chambers of Commerce expressed full accord with Briand's views set forth at Washington and declared that the question of military disarmament was in the interest of world peace and intimately connected with the question of assurance to France and Belgium against further German aggression.

A further attempt was made to bring the question of the allied debts before the committee, but Alfred Godefrid, the American member, took the position that he could not participate in any action on a question which was now before the American Government. Still, the members expressed the belief that the allied debts would be discussed at the close of the Washington conference.

WOOD AND FORBES DENY FILIPINO PLEA

Say in Joint Report People Are Not Yet Ready for Independence.

BURDEN RESTS ON TOKIO

London 'Morning Post' Correspondent Reviews the Conference Situation.

By A. MAURICE LOW.